

after the Japanese insisted upon keeping the Mutsu, so to be completed. Both these things are now 30 per cent completed, so that there will be no real interference by this continuance of construction with the naval holiday either in the United States or Japan. The Mutsu being now in commission.

With their work done, except for the formalities of to-morrow and Monday, which are merely the public recording of the agreement, the Japanese are being misdirected and to work for further concessions from the Japanese on Shantung. They have had hard enough work to keep up this appearance for several weeks, and Mr. Sze, the public spokesman, said on Wednesday that the effort at Wednesday's public session.

### Hughes in Happy Mood

Mr. Hughes probably is the happiest man in Washington. He fairly bubbled over with good humor and enthusiasm when he saw the newspaper correspondents waiting for him at the White House. The British war superlatives in describing what has been accomplished, not only in the saving of unnecessary expenditure but also in the saving of the cause of war in the Far East and in giving China a chance to work out its own salvation.

The French, with their bitterness which became so acute during the November and December, have now joined wholeheartedly in the spirit of the conference and now regard it as a big success.

The sentiment of the Japanese seems to be one of relief. They believe they have disarmed the suspicion of the motives in the Far East which they believed at the outset of the conference to be the chief present in this country. They are glad to have the naval armament burden, which was bearing heavily on their taxpayers, removed. The Japanese, who were relieved because the large area stretching from China to Hawaii has been removed from the possibility, as they say, of a foreign war, are now being seen by their own country and the United States by the jingo press of the two countries.

### Harding Ready to Halt Work on War Vessels

Washington, twenty-five years ago, seated in the same chair of Assistant Secretary of the Navy was Theodore Roosevelt, then comparatively unknown, who displayed to us the same zeal, enthusiasm and technical knowledge of his duties that our present chief of that department has displayed," said Lord Lee. "I cannot help feeling that the ability and the success which Colonel Roosevelt has shown in his official tasks in Washington, is of a character which would not only bring pride to his father's heart, but a peculiar satisfaction to all of his father's friends."

The chairman (Secretary Hughes) said that he was greatly pleased at the remarks of Lord Lee with regard to the work of the British Government. He had given, he thought, was richly deserved. He wished to express personally his appreciation of the British Government's indomitable and intelligent in-boss."

Although the President does not expect to take any affirmative step toward stopping the work on the ships until the powers have ratified the treaty, it is probable that there may be a suspension of work on all of the prescribed vessels within a few days.

Plans of the Navy Department, so far as known, are for suspension of construction work on the ships which are to be completed under the naval limitation treaty pending ratification of the treaty. Construction for the building of new vessels would not be canceled, it is thought, until the limitation pact becomes effective.

### Six Battleships and Four Cruisers

Included in the ships under construction and not to be completed under the treaty was the six battleships, battleships and four of the West Virginia class. One ship of the West Virginia class, now virtually completed, also is to be destroyed as a fighting unit, instead of being done under the limitations treaty.

Two of the six battle cruisers are to be converted into airplane carriers, and the other two are to be converted into fleet oilers. The conversion of the latter two vessels is not to be done until the limitations treaty is in effect.

The decision has not been made by the Navy Department as yet as to which two of the three West Virginia class battleships under construction are to be retained. The original commissioning of the discussion between the American and British naval delegations mentioned the Colorado and Washington as the ships to be retained by the United States as the equivalent to the retention by Japan of the Mutsu. It seems probable, however, that the West Virginia will be retained and the Washington scrapped, as some naval experts have figured that a saving of more than half a million dollars will be effected in the expense of completion in that case.

### Work on Cruisers to Halt

Conversion of the two selected battle cruisers into airplane carriers probably cannot be undertaken until the treaty has been ratified, so that work on the conversion of the latter two vessels will be suspended until the treaty has been ratified. It is a standard until the treaty has been put through the Senate.

It has been indicated, however, that the department might seek authority of Congress to continue the work on the completion of new battleships and battle cruisers to which the department recently sought authority to increase the cost, due to the failure of the treaty. The estimates have dropped in price to the extent anticipated when the original estimates were submitted.

### May Increase Claims

Suspension of work on capital ships rather than cancellation of contracts, it was said today at the Navy Department, probably will result in a step toward the government of the settlement claims of contractors when the final adjustment is made for the breaking up of the vessels. This increase would not be equal however, as the cost of the expenditures necessary if work is to be continued on the ships during the time the treaty is under consideration for ratification. The rate of expenditure on construction now averages about \$5,000,000 a month.

### In Any Event, the Government is Facing the Necessity of Formulating a Definite Policy for the Navy, Both for the Period Prior to the Ratification of the Naval Limitation Treaty and That Immediately Following the Proposed Reduction in Naval Strength.

### President Harding Will Name Two Cabinet Members, Senator and Representative to Act With Mellon as Commission Will Confer With Allies

### Legislation Provides Refunding Obligations Mature Not Later Than June, '47

### Washington, Feb. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Congress finally cleared the way today for the opening of negotiations looking to the refunding of the \$11,000,000,000 foreign debt.

### The House, by an overwhelming majority, agreed to the Senate amendments to the refunding bill, and the measure was sent to the President.

### Mr. Harding is expected to approve it, as he did not press his objections to the Senate changes after he had discussed them today, first with Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee and later with Secretary Mellon, who is to head the commission of five authorized to conduct the negotiations with the debtor nations.

### Harding Ready to Halt Work on War Vessels

### Calls on Navy for Full Data on Ships Now Building That Are Doomed to Be Scrapped

### Washington, Feb. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Preparatory to a session of work on the American capital ships to be scrapped under the treaty, President Harding has asked Secretary Denby to provide him immediately with full information as to the status of the ships under construction.

### Although the President does not expect to take any affirmative step toward stopping the work on the ships until the powers have ratified the treaty, it is probable that there may be a suspension of work on all of the prescribed vessels within a few days.

### Plans of the Navy Department, so far as known, are for suspension of construction work on the ships which are to be completed under the naval limitation treaty pending ratification of the treaty.

### Construction for the building of new vessels would not be canceled, it is thought, until the limitation pact becomes effective.

### Six Battleships and Four Cruisers

### Included in the ships under construction and not to be completed under the treaty was the six battleships, battleships and four of the West Virginia class.

### One ship of the West Virginia class, now virtually completed, also is to be destroyed as a fighting unit, instead of being done under the limitations treaty.

### Two of the six battle cruisers are to be converted into airplane carriers, and the other two are to be converted into fleet oilers.

### The conversion of the latter two vessels is not to be done until the limitations treaty is in effect.

### The decision has not been made by the Navy Department as yet as to which two of the three West Virginia class battleships under construction are to be retained.

### The original commissioning of the discussion between the American and British naval delegations mentioned the Colorado and Washington as the ships to be retained by the United States as the equivalent to the retention by Japan of the Mutsu.

### It seems probable, however, that the West Virginia will be retained and the Washington scrapped, as some naval experts have figured that a saving of more than half a million dollars will be effected in the expense of completion in that case.

### Work on Cruisers to Halt

### Conversion of the two selected battle cruisers into airplane carriers probably cannot be undertaken until the treaty has been ratified, so that work on the conversion of the latter two vessels will be suspended until the treaty has been ratified.

### It is a standard until the treaty has been put through the Senate.

### It has been indicated, however, that the department might seek authority of Congress to continue the work on the completion of new battleships and battle cruisers to which the department recently sought authority to increase the cost, due to the failure of the treaty.

### The estimates have dropped in price to the extent anticipated when the original estimates were submitted.

### May Increase Claims

### Suspension of work on capital ships rather than cancellation of contracts, it was said today at the Navy Department, probably will result in a step toward the government of the settlement claims of contractors when the final adjustment is made for the breaking up of the vessels.

### This increase would not be equal however, as the cost of the expenditures necessary if work is to be continued on the ships during the time the treaty is under consideration for ratification.

### The rate of expenditure on construction now averages about \$5,000,000 a month.

### In Any Event, the Government is Facing the Necessity of Formulating a Definite Policy for the Navy, Both for the Period Prior to the Ratification of the Naval Limitation Treaty and That Immediately Following the Proposed Reduction in Naval Strength.

### President Harding Will Name Two Cabinet Members, Senator and Representative to Act With Mellon as Commission Will Confer With Allies

### Legislation Provides Refunding Obligations Mature Not Later Than June, '47

### Washington, Feb. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Congress finally cleared the way today for the opening of negotiations looking to the refunding of the \$11,000,000,000 foreign debt.

### The House, by an overwhelming majority, agreed to the Senate amendments to the refunding bill, and the measure was sent to the President.

### Mr. Harding is expected to approve it, as he did not press his objections to the Senate changes after he had discussed them today, first with Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee and later with Secretary Mellon, who is to head the commission of five authorized to conduct the negotiations with the debtor nations.

### Harding Ready to Halt Work on War Vessels

### Calls on Navy for Full Data on Ships Now Building That Are Doomed to Be Scrapped

### Washington, Feb. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Preparatory to a session of work on the American capital ships to be scrapped under the treaty, President Harding has asked Secretary Denby to provide him immediately with full information as to the status of the ships under construction.

### Although the President does not expect to take any affirmative step toward stopping the work on the ships until the powers have ratified the treaty, it is probable that there may be a suspension of work on all of the prescribed vessels within a few days.

### Plans of the Navy Department, so far as known, are for suspension of construction work on the ships which are to be completed under the naval limitation treaty pending ratification of the treaty.

### Construction for the building of new vessels would not be canceled, it is thought, until the limitation pact becomes effective.

### Six Battleships and Four Cruisers

### Included in the ships under construction and not to be completed under the treaty was the six battleships, battleships and four of the West Virginia class.

### One ship of the West Virginia class, now virtually completed, also is to be destroyed as a fighting unit, instead of being done under the limitations treaty.

### Two of the six battle cruisers are to be converted into airplane carriers, and the other two are to be converted into fleet oilers.

### The conversion of the latter two vessels is not to be done until the limitations treaty is in effect.

### The decision has not been made by the Navy Department as yet as to which two of the three West Virginia class battleships under construction are to be retained.

### The original commissioning of the discussion between the American and British naval delegations mentioned the Colorado and Washington as the ships to be retained by the United States as the equivalent to the retention by Japan of the Mutsu.

### It seems probable, however, that the West Virginia will be retained and the Washington scrapped, as some naval experts have figured that a saving of more than half a million dollars will be effected in the expense of completion in that case.

### Work on Cruisers to Halt

### Conversion of the two selected battle cruisers into airplane carriers probably cannot be undertaken until the treaty has been ratified, so that work on the conversion of the latter two vessels will be suspended until the treaty has been ratified.

### It is a standard until the treaty has been put through the Senate.

### It has been indicated, however, that the department might seek authority of Congress to continue the work on the completion of new battleships and battle cruisers to which the department recently sought authority to increase the cost, due to the failure of the treaty.

### The estimates have dropped in price to the extent anticipated when the original estimates were submitted.

### May Increase Claims

### Suspension of work on capital ships rather than cancellation of contracts, it was said today at the Navy Department, probably will result in a step toward the government of the settlement claims of contractors when the final adjustment is made for the breaking up of the vessels.

### This increase would not be equal however, as the cost of the expenditures necessary if work is to be continued on the ships during the time the treaty is under consideration for ratification.

### The rate of expenditure on construction now averages about \$5,000,000 a month.

### In Any Event, the Government is Facing the Necessity of Formulating a Definite Policy for the Navy, Both for the Period Prior to the Ratification of the Naval Limitation Treaty and That Immediately Following the Proposed Reduction in Naval Strength.

### President Harding Will Name Two Cabinet Members, Senator and Representative to Act With Mellon as Commission Will Confer With Allies

### Legislation Provides Refunding Obligations Mature Not Later Than June, '47

### Washington, Feb. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Congress finally cleared the way today for the opening of negotiations looking to the refunding of the \$11,000,000,000 foreign debt.

### The House, by an overwhelming majority, agreed to the Senate amendments to the refunding bill, and the measure was sent to the President.

### Mr. Harding is expected to approve it, as he did not press his objections to the Senate changes after he had discussed them today, first with Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee and later with Secretary Mellon, who is to head the commission of five authorized to conduct the negotiations with the debtor nations.

### Harding Ready to Halt Work on War Vessels

### Calls on Navy for Full Data on Ships Now Building That Are Doomed to Be Scrapped

### Washington, Feb. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Preparatory to a session of work on the American capital ships to be scrapped under the treaty, President Harding has asked Secretary Denby to provide him immediately with full information as to the status of the ships under construction.

### Although the President does not expect to take any affirmative step toward stopping the work on the ships until the powers have ratified the treaty, it is probable that there may be a suspension of work on all of the prescribed vessels within a few days.

### Plans of the Navy Department, so far as known, are for suspension of construction work on the ships which are to be completed under the naval limitation treaty pending ratification of the treaty.

### Construction for the building of new vessels would not be canceled, it is thought, until the limitation pact becomes effective.

### Six Battleships and Four Cruisers

### Included in the ships under construction and not to be completed under the treaty was the six battleships, battleships and four of the West Virginia class.

### One ship of the West Virginia class, now virtually completed, also is to be destroyed as a fighting unit, instead of being done under the limitations treaty.

### Two of the six battle cruisers are to be converted into airplane carriers, and the other two are to be converted into fleet oilers.

### The conversion of the latter two vessels is not to be done until the limitations treaty is in effect.

### The decision has not been made by the Navy Department as yet as to which two of the three West Virginia class battleships under construction are to be retained.

### The original commissioning of the discussion between the American and British naval delegations mentioned the Colorado and Washington as the ships to be retained by the United States as the equivalent to the retention by Japan of the Mutsu.

### It seems probable, however, that the West Virginia will be retained and the Washington scrapped, as some naval experts have figured that a saving of more than half a million dollars will be effected in the expense of completion in that case.

### Work on Cruisers to Halt

### Conversion of the two selected battle cruisers into airplane carriers probably cannot be undertaken until the treaty has been ratified, so that work on the conversion of the latter two vessels will be suspended until the treaty has been ratified.

### It is a standard until the treaty has been put through the Senate.

### It has been indicated, however, that the department might seek authority of Congress to continue the work on the completion of new battleships and battle cruisers to which the department recently sought authority to increase the cost, due to the failure of the treaty.

### The estimates have dropped in price to the extent anticipated when the original estimates were submitted.

### May Increase Claims

### Suspension of work on capital ships rather than cancellation of contracts, it was said today at the Navy Department, probably will result in a step toward the government of the settlement claims of contractors when the final adjustment is made for the breaking up of the vessels.

### This increase would not be equal however, as the cost of the expenditures necessary if work is to be continued on the ships during the time the treaty is under consideration for ratification.

### The rate of expenditure on construction now averages about \$5,000,000 a month.

### In Any Event, the Government is Facing the Necessity of Formulating a Definite Policy for the Navy, Both for the Period Prior to the Ratification of the Naval Limitation Treaty and That Immediately Following the Proposed Reduction in Naval Strength.

### President Harding Will Name Two Cabinet Members, Senator and Representative to Act With Mellon as Commission Will Confer With Allies

### Legislation Provides Refunding Obligations Mature Not Later Than June, '47

### Washington, Feb. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Congress finally cleared the way today for the opening of negotiations looking to the refunding of the \$11,000,000,000 foreign debt.

### The House, by an overwhelming majority, agreed to the Senate amendments to the refunding bill, and the measure was sent to the President.

### Mr. Harding is expected to approve it, as he did not press his objections to the Senate changes after he had discussed them today, first with Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee and later with Secretary Mellon, who is to head the commission of five authorized to conduct the negotiations with the debtor nations.

### Harding Ready to Halt Work on War Vessels

### Calls on Navy for Full Data on Ships Now Building That Are Doomed to Be Scrapped

### Washington, Feb. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Preparatory to a session of work on the American capital ships to be scrapped under the treaty, President Harding has asked Secretary Denby to provide him immediately with full information as to the status of the ships under construction.

### Although the President does not expect to take any affirmative step toward stopping the work on the ships until the powers have ratified the treaty, it is probable that there may be a suspension of work on all of the prescribed vessels within a few days.

### Plans of the Navy Department, so far as known, are for suspension of construction work on the ships which are to be completed under the naval limitation treaty pending ratification of the treaty.

### Construction for the building of new vessels would not be canceled, it is thought, until the limitation pact becomes effective.

### Six Battleships and Four Cruisers

### Included in the ships under construction and not to be completed under the treaty was the six battleships, battleships and four of the West Virginia class.

### One ship of the West Virginia class, now virtually completed, also is to be destroyed as a fighting unit, instead of being done under the limitations treaty.

### Two of the six battle cruisers are to be converted into airplane carriers, and the other two are to be converted into fleet oilers.

### The conversion of the latter two vessels is not to be done until the limitations treaty is in effect.

### The decision has not been made by the Navy Department as yet as to which two of the three West Virginia class battleships under construction are to be retained.

### The original commissioning of the discussion between the American and British naval delegations mentioned the Colorado and Washington as the ships to be retained by the United States as the equivalent to the retention by Japan of the Mutsu.

### It seems probable, however, that the West Virginia will be retained and the Washington scrapped, as some naval experts have figured that a saving of more than half a million dollars will be effected in the expense of completion in that case.

### Work on Cruisers to Halt

### Conversion of the two selected battle cruisers into airplane carriers probably cannot be undertaken until the treaty has been ratified, so that work on the conversion of the latter two vessels will be suspended until the treaty has been ratified.

### It is a standard until the treaty has been put through the Senate.

### It has been indicated, however, that the department might seek authority of Congress to continue the work on the completion of new battleships and battle cruisers to which the department recently sought authority to increase the cost, due to the failure of the treaty.

### The estimates have dropped in price to the extent anticipated when the original estimates were submitted.

### May Increase Claims

### Suspension of work on capital ships rather than cancellation of contracts, it was said today at the Navy Department, probably will result in a step toward the government of the settlement claims of contractors when the final adjustment is made for the breaking up of the vessels.

### This increase would not be equal however, as the cost of the expenditures necessary if work is to be continued on the ships during the time the treaty is under consideration for ratification.

### The rate of expenditure on construction now averages about \$5,000,000 a month.

### In Any Event, the Government is Facing the Necessity of Formulating a Definite Policy for the Navy, Both for the Period Prior to the Ratification of the Naval Limitation Treaty and That Immediately Following the Proposed Reduction in Naval Strength.

### President Harding Will Name Two Cabinet Members, Senator and Representative to Act With Mellon as Commission Will Confer With Allies

### Legislation Provides Refunding Obligations Mature Not Later Than June, '47

### Washington, Feb. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Congress finally cleared the way today for the opening of negotiations looking to the refunding of the \$11,000,000,000 foreign debt.

### The House, by an overwhelming majority, agreed to the Senate amendments to the refunding bill, and the measure was sent to the President.

### Mr. Harding is expected to approve it, as he did not press his objections to the Senate changes after he had discussed them today, first with Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee and later with Secretary Mellon, who is to head the commission of five authorized to conduct the negotiations with the debtor nations.

### Harding Ready to Halt Work on War Vessels

### Calls on Navy for Full Data on Ships Now Building That Are Doomed to Be Scrapped

### Washington, Feb. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Preparatory to a session of work on the American capital ships to be scrapped under the treaty, President Harding has asked Secretary Denby to provide him immediately with full information as to the status of the ships under construction.

### Although the President does not expect to take any affirmative step toward stopping the work on the ships until the powers have ratified the treaty, it is probable that there may be a suspension of work on all of the prescribed vessels within a few days.

### Plans of the Navy Department, so far as known, are for suspension of construction work on the ships which are to be completed under the naval limitation treaty pending ratification of the treaty.

### Construction for the building of new vessels would not be canceled, it is thought, until the limitation pact becomes effective.

### Six Battleships and Four Cruisers

### Included in the ships under construction and not to be completed under the treaty was the six battleships, battleships and four of the West Virginia class.

### One ship of the West Virginia class, now virtually completed, also is to be destroyed as a fighting unit, instead of being done under the limitations treaty.

### Two of the six battle cruisers are to be converted into airplane carriers, and the other two are to be converted into fleet oilers.

### The conversion of the latter two vessels is not to be done until the limitations treaty is in effect.

### The decision has not been made by the Navy Department as yet as to which two of the three West Virginia class battleships under construction are to be retained.

### The original commissioning of the discussion between the American and British naval delegations mentioned the Colorado and Washington as the ships to be retained by the United States as the equivalent to the retention by Japan of the Mutsu.

### It seems probable, however, that the West Virginia will be retained and the Washington scrapped, as some naval experts have figured that a saving of more than half a million dollars will be effected in the expense of completion in that case.

### Work on Cruisers to Halt

### Conversion of the two selected battle cruisers into airplane carriers probably cannot be undertaken until the treaty has been ratified, so that work on the conversion of the latter two vessels will be suspended until the treaty has been ratified.

### It is a standard until the treaty has been put through the Senate.

### It has been indicated, however, that the department might seek authority of Congress to continue the work on the completion of new battleships and battle cruisers to which the department recently sought authority to increase the cost, due to the failure of the treaty.

### The estimates have dropped in price to the extent anticipated when the original estimates were submitted.

### May Increase Claims

### Suspension of work on capital ships rather than cancellation of contracts, it was said today at the Navy Department, probably will result in a step toward the government of the settlement claims of contractors when the final adjustment is made for the breaking up of the vessels.

### This increase would not be equal however, as the cost of the expenditures necessary if work is to be continued on the ships during the time the treaty is under consideration for ratification.

### The rate of expenditure on construction now averages about \$5,000,000 a month.

### In Any Event, the Government is Facing the Necessity of Formulating a Definite Policy for the Navy, Both for the Period Prior to the Ratification of the Naval Limitation Treaty and That Immediately Following the Proposed Reduction in Naval Strength.

### President Harding Will Name Two Cabinet Members, Senator and Representative to Act With Mellon as Commission Will Confer With Allies

### Legislation Provides Refunding Obligations Mature Not Later Than June, '47

### Washington, Feb. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Congress finally cleared the way today for the opening of negotiations looking to the refunding of the \$11,000,000,000 foreign debt.

### The House, by an overwhelming majority, agreed to the Senate amendments to the refunding bill, and the measure was sent to the President.

### Mr. Harding is expected to approve it, as he did not press his objections to the Senate changes after he had discussed them today, first with Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee and later with Secretary Mellon, who is to head the commission of five authorized to conduct the negotiations with the debtor nations.

### Harding Ready to Halt Work on War Vessels

### Calls on Navy for Full Data on Ships Now Building That Are Doomed to Be Scrapped

### Washington, Feb. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Preparatory to a session of work on the American capital ships to be scrapped under the treaty, President Harding has asked Secretary Denby to provide him immediately with full information as to the status of the ships under construction.

### Although the President does not expect to take any affirmative step toward stopping the work on the ships until the powers have ratified the treaty, it is probable that there may be a suspension of work on all of the prescribed vessels within a few days.

### Plans of the Navy Department, so